Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2072.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

LANDING,
From the Schooner Sally,
At Massey's Wharff.
a quantity of First Quality
Surinam Cotton & Coffee.
for sale by
ISAAC HARVEY, jun.
No. 9, South Water-street
ALSO ON HAND,
Russia Duck, first quality
Aux Cayes Molasse,
Packages of Men and Women's Combs.
may 1 d2w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
On Willing and Francis's Wharf,
200 Gin Cases,
Also, a few bales of Bengal Goods.
G. WILLING.
Feb. 28. 3taw.

Just Received,
By the late arrivals from London and Hamburg, and for sale by the Subscribers,
89 tons best St. Petersburgh Hemp
599 pieces English Sailcloth
2 trunks, containing
Sattins
Ribbons
Silk Handkerchiefs
Persian and Gauze
3 cases fashionable Ladies' Hats, &c.
10 casks Brittles
8 bales Ticklenburgs, and
A few packages of
Dowlas
Creas a la Morlaix
Checks and Stripes
Bretagnes
25 Hhds Bourdeaux Brandy
10 pipes Spanish do
49 Hhds Bourdeaux Claret.
Erick & Lewis Bollmann.
No. 100 Spruce-street.
april 27. dtf

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.
Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,
the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement;
25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea;
An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dolls. in Canton.
HIGBEE & MILNOR.
march 21.

Landing,
From brig ENTERPRISE, at Jackson & Morris's Wharf,
80 Hhds prime Jamaica Sugars } *entitled to*
40 do. Rum } *drawback*
AND FOR SALE
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, south Front street.
Who have also for sale,
Madeira wine in pipes and half pipes
New-England Rum
Ground Ginger, &c. &c.
april 27 §

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, & Souchong, } TEAS.
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.
They have also remaining on Hand
Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.
Thomas & Joshua Fisher.
4th mo 26 §

TO BE LET,
Two Good Counting Houses
On the south side of Walnut-street Wharf.
Enquire of
JAMES YARD.
april 18. eod4w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.
JOHN NIXON & CO.
December 1. §

FOR SALE,
50,000 feet of Bay Mahogany,
15 tons of Logwood.
JAMES YARD.
may 4. d1w

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, John M'Dowell, John Gibson, George Thompson and George Wallace, Esqrs. Associate Judges of the same court.

ON the petition of Alexander Sumrall, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be published in the Gazette of the United States, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and continue three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least two weeks before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.
april 19 1aw3w&2cM.

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
300 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels.
A few bales Bengal { COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.
april 11 §

The Subscribers have for sale, at their Compting house, No. 35, Dock-street,
White and red Lead
Patent shot, No. 1 to 8, B & BB
Hemp
Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof
Claret in cases, first quality
One trunk of Umbrellas
Three Cases consisting of
Brass and Wood Compasses
Amplitude do.
Day and night Glasses, and
Sewing Twine
100 Cutlasses
4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
THOMAS MURGATROYD & SONS.
april 11 mwf 3w

TO BE SOLD,
An Invoice of Woollens,
CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres—Apply to
Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-street.
april 29 §

F. KISSELMAN,
Has for sale, at no. 105, south Water street.
Cogniac Brandy, 1st 3d & 4th proof
Jamaica spirits, 4th proof,
St. Croix, New England } RUM.
Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Malaga } WINES
Molasses
Sugar
Coffee
And various kinds of Groceries.
april 11 3aw2w

Richard Bayley & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.
Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.
jan 29. §

FOR SALE
By SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth-street,
WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed
ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;
Carronades on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round Shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.
9, 18 and 24lb. Cannister Shot.
Also—a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
march 8. 2aw tf

Copper Warehouse,
Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.
No. 201, MARKET-STREET,
ROBERT KID,
HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:
—viz.—
A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.
feb. 16. d1w w&sf

JOHN MILLER, junr.
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,
To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-street,
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
300 Bales of Bengal Goods;
CONSISTING OF
COSSAS
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Also, a large assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs,
of various descriptions.
January 1 1awtf

English wrought Nails.
Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.
400 Casks of Nails,
CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.
FOR SALE BY,
Robert Denison, junr.
127 Market street

FOR CHARTER.
To Jamaica or the Havanna, out only,
The Brigantine

JAMES.
JACOB C. RAMEE, master.
Carries about 800 barrels.
If not chartered in a few days, will take in freight
For NEW-ORLEANS.
ENQUIRE OF
John Skyrin,
No. 96, North Front-street.
may 2 d6t

FOR SALE,

THE
Schooner NANCY,
Thomas Hallam, Master,
BURTHEN about 71 tons; is a stout, staunch built vessel, four years old, and sails very fast.
Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
april 30. d1st

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store,
NO. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.
THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.
Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 19 2aw

For Sale,

A NEW VESSEL,
launched in August, or September last, 48 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, consequently about 91 tons, strongly built of white oak, and now lying at Sinnepuxent, in the state of Maryland. For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM WINDER,
At the Navy Office, Walnut street.
april 10, 1799 3aw tf

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
WOODDROP SIMS
John B. Hodgson, Commander
Will sail with all expedition, the greater part of her cargo being ready to go on board, and will return an early fall ship. For freight or passage apply on board said ship, lying at the subscriber's wharf, or to
JOSEPH SIMS,
No. 155, South Water-street.
april 24. d2w

For Sale,
The Ship NEPTUNE,
now laying at Walnut street wharf, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea; her burthen is 233 tons. For terms, apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

The consignees of goods on board the above vessel, are requested to take out their Permits so soon as possible, as the ship will begin discharging to-morrow morning.
april 12. dtf

A Summer Retreat.
FOR SALE,
Sixteen Acres of Land,
About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia,
THERE are on the premises a one story brick house 38 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jerseys,
Enquire of EDWARD PENSALL & Co.
march 4 oedtf

Samuel Miles, jun'r.
Of the city of Philedelphia, merchant, having assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the said assignment on or before the first of August next.
Notice is hereby given,
To all persons indebted to the said estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel Miles, who is authorised to receive the same; in failure whereof legal steps will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged accordingly.
GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS,
JOHN ALLEN, } Assignees
feb. 14. 3awtf

Notice.
THE subscribers being appointed by the court of common pleas of the city and county, guardians to the person and estate of JONATHAN BEERE, now confined in a state of lunacy in the Pennsylvania Hospital—All persons holding his effects or indebted to him will pay or return the same immediately; and those having demands will present them duly authenticated, to
Mary Beere,
Thomas Hurly,
no. 16, Carter's alley.
Philadelphia, april 4 ¶1aw6w

LONDON, January 2, 1799.
500 Guineas Reward.
LOST this evening, between five and six o'clock, in the neighbourhood of *Grace-church street*, a BLACK CASE, containing the following
Bank Notes and Drafts,
with sundry Bills of Exchange, not due:

£1000	No. 1919,	dated 1 Dec.	1798
1000	864,	26 Nov.	Ditto
1000	284,	22 Dec	Ditto
1000	1713,	27 Oct.	Ditto
1000	1714,	27 Ditto	Ditto

A Draft on Messr. Hankey and Co. £53 13s.
Ditto Dorien and Co. 367 7
Ditto Carnet and Co. 30 16
Ditto Stephenton and Co. 52 4
Ditto Rogers and Co. 33 16
Ditto Prescot and Co. 37 18
Ditto Harcourt and Co. 27 16
Ditto Smith, Payne and Co. 20 15
Ditto Dorien and Co. £45 78 6d
Ditto Le Fevre & Co. 112 12 6
Ditto Ditto - - 825 0 0
A bill drawn on Fleming & Wake Bow Lane, by Fleming, & payable to Ormord, dated Nov. 5, two months after date, value £20.—One ditto on Fell, No 32 Old Change, by Hall, and payable to Smith, dated Nov. 30, at two months after date, for £121 19s.—One ditto on Saywell & sons, Wood-street, by Ball, and payable to Braddock, dated Dec. 19, at two months, for £30.—One ditto on Eden, Wood-street, by Williams, payable to order, dated Nov. 1. at three months for £30 2s.—One ditto on Neale & Co. St. Paul's Church Yard, by Adams, and payable to Kencorigh, dated Dec. 7th, at two months, for £14.—One ditto on Stewart, Red Cross Square, by Young, and payable to Marshall, dated Nov. 22, at two months, for £33. 2s. 9d.—One ditto on Royd's, Buklersbury, by Lord, and payable to Jackson, dated Dec. 3. at two months, for £18.—One ditto on Miller and Co. Gracechurch street, by Redway, and pryable to Hartley, dated Dec. 6, at two months for £50.—One ditto on Spitta & co. Lawrence Pountney Lane, by Lange, and payable to Hoyle dated Nov. 6, at two months, for £161.
Whoever may have found the above, and will bring them to Messrs. Atkinson & Robson, No. 2 West End of Royal Exchange, shall immediately receive *Five Hundred Guineas* Reward without any further Trouble.
N. B. No greater Reward will be offered, as payment of the whole is stopped, and the loss made known throughout this Country and Continent.
april 19 2aw2m

Notice.
A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, stock standing in the name of DUGAS DE VALLON, having been lost or mislaid, applicatioa is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
Abraham Van Beuren.
march 20. d3m

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Office.
Philadelphia, April 22, 1799.
WANTED,
AN active Man, of good character, to superintend the Turnpike Road, he must be well recommended and give such security as may be required: for further information apply from the 7th to the 15th May next at this office.
Wm. GOVETT, secretary.
april 23 thf&s t11M

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to JOHN RILEY, of of West-Chester, in Chester county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands are requested to bring in their accounts to either of the subscribers.
EBENEZER LARGE,
JOHN FRIES,
JOSEPH CLARK, } Assignees.
Philadelphia, april 23 e03w

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John O'Conor of Warwick township, Bucks county, lately deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, and those who may have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved for payment to
STEPHEN MOYLAN, Executor.
april 22. d2w

NOTICE.
THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,
Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.
april 1 §

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers
PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors*
jan. 14. 3awtf

All Persons
Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.
GIDEON H. WELLS,
Agent to the Ex:
no. 135, Market street
Philadelphia dec. 4, 1798 eotf

REMOVAL.
ROBERT COE & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store,
to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Conestogee Waggon, where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported Brushes of almost every description, together with a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by the spring vessels, an ample addition.
4th mo. 10. eodtf

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Writs to me directed by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-house, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, (instant.
1 barrel of Sugar
2 barrels of Molasses
3 chests of Sugars
3 and a part of a bag of Coffee
1 small box of Coffee
2 bags of Sugar
2 small casks and
11 jars Tamarinds
4 kegs do
1 keg Sugar
2 hogsheads of Rum
7 casks of distilled spirits
4 boxes of Segar
A quantity of Queens Ware
2 Looking Glasses
13 Pictures
4 Salt Cellars
1 Needle and Thread Case
4 Loaves of Sugar.
The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said Court.
William Nichols, marshal.
Marshal's Office, 1st May, 1799.

MAIL COACHEES
Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,
LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.
Returning.
Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.
Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted(at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.
Returning.
Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.
Seats in the Mail Coachees to be taken in New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.
In Philadelphia.
At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, south Fourth-street, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second street.
In Baltimore.
At Evans' Tavern.
Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.
The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.
General Post-Office, May 1. §

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John McGrann, late of Caroline county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to meet the subscriber in Denton, at Mr. Benjamin Dinney's, on the 3d Tuesday in May next, with their accounts properly attested, that there may be a dividend struck on said estate.—All who neglect this notice will be after excluded,
SAMUEL LECOMPTE, administrator.
Caroline County, april 8th. 30 §

Notice, agreeably to Charter,
IS hereby given, to the Members of "the Corporation for the relief of the poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, that a meeting of said Corporation is to take place, on Wednesday the 22d day of the present month, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may be brought before the board.
ASHBEL GREEN,
Sec'ry of the Corporation.
may 2, 1799. dt22ins

Old French Brandy in large and small cases
100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass
20 chest pint & half-pint Tumblers, assorted
226 whole & 6 half-tierces Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney & Smith.
may 1, 1799 §

FOR SALE,
To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever
Several valuable building Lots,
In Philadelphia,
Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.
nov. 22 §

Mahogany.
THE subscriber, intending to leave off, the Mahogany and Lumber Business, offers for sale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water streets, Southwark, all his stock on hand, consisting of a great variety of
St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling,
All well seasoned and fit for immediate use.
Also a few thousand feet seasoned half-inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a small quantity of two feet cedar shingles.
All that shall remain unsold, will be disposed of at public sale, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 28th instant. The terms of payment will be cash for purchases under 100 dollars, from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorsed notes, with the discount. The sale to be continued until the whole is disposed of.
JOHN M'CULLOH.
N. B. The subscriber will sell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling house, which he now occupies.
march 4 eot 28May

New-Theatre.

Mr. & Mrs. Warrell's Benefit.

MRS. WARRELL, having, on the night intended for her Benefit, fallen short of the charges, respectfully takes the liberty to solicit the patronage of Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, on her second attempt, and with an earnest desire to contribute to their amusement, has requested the favor and assistance of Miss Broadhurst —who has kindly assented—therefore begs leave to offer

On SATURDAY EVENING, May 11.

(Not Acted this Season.)

The celebrated TRAGEDY of

THE ROMAN FATHER,

Or, The Deliverer of his Country.

Horatius, (the Roman Father) Mr Warren.
Horatia, Mrs Merry.

In Act V. A Grand Ovation, the vocal parts by Mr. Darley, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs, Warrell, Miss Arnold, &c. &c.

Between the Play and the Farce,
(by desire) the favorite SONG of
SWEET ECHO.
by Mrs. Warrell, Echoed by Miss Broadhurst.

To which will be added
The OPERA of the
DESERTER.

Louisa, (for that night only) Miss Broadhurst.
Jenny, Mrs Warrell.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Entertainments of the Evening will conclude before eleven o'clock.——Tickets as usual.

Tickets delivered by Mr. Gibbons, will be admitted.

For BARBADOS,

THE SCHOONER
BETSEY,
Thomas Anderson, Master,

Lying at Morton's wharf, and expected to sail in a few days. For passage only, apply to
KEARNY WHARTON,
No. 109, South Water Street.
may 10 d3t

Antigua & St. Kitts
RUM & MOLASSES,
Now Landing, from the Prize Schooner Union,
AND FOR SALE BY
Nicklin & Griffith,
may 10 d6t

Sale of Furniture.

On Monday the 13th inst. at the late dwelling house of Robert Morris, jun. Esq. in Chesnut-street near Eighth-street,

WILL BE SOLD A VARIETY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Great part of which is of the most elegant kind. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, when printed lists of the articles will be distributed, and the whole may be viewed at any time after 2 o'clock on the Saturday preceding.

Connelly & Co. Auct'rs.
may 9. dtM

To be Sold at Public Sale,
At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE,
On Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at seven o'clock, in the Evening,
Several very Elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and a half miles from the Court-House, near Frankfort Road.

THESE situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to Henry Haines on the premises.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

The plan of the above Lots may be seen at the Coffee House.

CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.
may 9 dts

Lost, last evening,
A GREY-HOUND,
of the English breed;

HAS a brass collar round her neck with the name of Thomas Sterling on it; body quite white, except a small spot on her left side; each cheek of a dove colour; answers to the name of Dove. Whoever has taken her up, and will deliver her at the Indian Queen, shall be rewarded.
may 10 §

For Sale,
A BROWN HORSE,

eight years old this spring, near fifteen hands high; he goes remarkably well in the chair and safe under the saddle; he is a good sound horse. Enquire at No. 39, South Fourth street.
may 10 ¶ e03t

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot and two story frame House, situate on the Bethlehem and Allentown road, near the Turk's Head tavern, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. The house is about 45 by 35 feet. On the ground floor are two large commodious rooms; a salt store; and a large store suitable for dry goods. On the second story are four rooms. The whole has been built about 8 years, is compleatly finished, and has been occupied as a store for 7 years past. On the lot (which contains about half an acre) there is a good stable and garden.

The above is an excellent stand for business, it being at the intersection of six roads, and is now let for £40 per annum. The present tenant is willing either to continue in the tenure of the whole, or to rent all except two rooms, as may be agreeable to the purchaser.

For further information enquire of Jacob Clemens, Turkshead tavern, as above, or of
TIMOTHY BANGER,
No. 62, North Sixth-street.
may 7 e03t

MISS CURRIE

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia, that she is now
SELLING OFF AN
Elegant Assortment of Millenery,
At the first cost.
Spruce street, No. 66.
may 10 ¶fr.m.3w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *MAY* 11.

INTRODUCTION

TO BUONAPARTE'S LETTERS.

[*N. B. The most important of these Letters have been published in this and other Gazettes.*]

THE correspondence, of which the following letters make a part, have been intercepted at different periods, by the Turkish and English ships of war. It consists of official and private letters, whose contents, perhaps like those of a thousand others, which have at various times fallen into the hands of our cruizers, would have remained a secret to all but government, had not the French, by holding out, first, a false account of the motive of this famous expedition, and then, by spreading the most absurd and exaggerated accounts of its success; rendered it necessary to undeceive Europe, (still trembling at the tale) by proving from their own statements, that what began in wickedness and fraud, was likely to terminate in wretchedness and despair.

The publication being thus determined upon, the next step was to make such a selection from the voluminous correspondence in the hands of government, as without gratifying an idle curiosity, or indulging a prurient inclination for scandal and intrigue, should yet leave nothing to be desired with respect to the real situation of the army in Egypt; its views and successes, its miseries and disappointments. For this purpose, every thing that was not illustrative of one or the other of those objects was suppressed: all private letters, unless intimately connected with the end in view, were passed over, and even those of Buonaparte (which have been so shamefully misrepresented, and commented upon by those fervid champions of decency, the opposition writers*) though not strikingly and absolutely private, yet containing nothing that could materially interest or inform the public, were laid aside with the rest. We trust that we have not admitted any thing that can raise a blush on the cheek of our readers, either for themselves or for us.

We might here close our introduction, but as the Egyptian expedition has awakened curiosity, and been the theme of much wonder, and applause, and error, and misrepresentation; we do not think we shall render an unexceptionable service to the reader, by enlarging a little on the subject.

The French have long turned their eyes towards Egypt. The sanguine disposition of their consuls in the Levant, had ministered with admirable effect, to the credulity and avarice, and ambition, of this restless nation, by assuring them that Egypt was the paradise of the east, the key of the treasures of the Indies; easy to be seized, and still more easy to be kept! There was not a Frenchman under the *old* regimen, who was not fully persuaded of the truth of all this; and certainly they have lost nothing of their ambition, their avarce, and their credulity under the *new*.

What plans the monarchy might have devised for gaining possession of this "Paradise," we know not. It could not hope to effect it by force. But the present rulers of France, who have trampled on the powers of the continent too long, and with too much impunity, to think it necessary to manage them now, could have no apprehensions of resistance to their measures, and were not likely to be scrupulous in the choice of means to effect whatever purpose they had in view.

Egypt however, though said and believed to be a rich country, promised no immediate supplies of plunder; and the project for seizing it would still have remained in the port folio of Talleyrand, had not a circumstance happened that made its speedy adoption a measure of necessity.

Every one knows that the directory long since engaged to make a free gift to the army, of a thousand million of livres, at the conclusion of a general peace. This engagement, like many others, it seemed to have forgotten, till the necessity of attaching the troops to their interests, and thus enabling them to perfect the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, made it necessary for the Triumvirate to renew their promise, and to revive the languid expectations of the army.

Non-contributed more to the success of this fatal day than the army of Italy, which to the eternal disgrace of Buonaparte, was permitted to overawe the councils, and to assume to itself the whole power of the state.

Such a service could not be overlooked: their claim to a portion of the milliard became doubly valid, and as the war in Italy was now supposed to be at an end, thousands of them returned to France to claim it.

Here began the difficulties of the directory. They had no money; but it was not expedient to confess it: and the expedition to Egypt was, therefore, brought forward, as an excellent expedient for quieting the present clamor, and providing for forty thousand veteran troops, inured to plunder, and impatient of control; who were too sensible of their merits to be quietly laid aside; and too urgent in their demands to be cajoled with empty promises.

Hence arose the expedition to Egypt. The plunder of the Venetian docks and arsenals, had fortunately furnished them with a vast quantity of naval stores, and with several ships of the line, frigates, &c. With the former, they fitted out the vessels in the port of Toulon; and they collected transports from every quarter. While these preparations were going on, the cupidity and ardor of the troops were artfully inflamed by ambiguous hints of an expedition that was to eclipse, in immediate advantage, the boasted conquests of Cortes and Pizarro.

To promote the farce (for such we are persuaded it was) artists of all kinds, chymists, botanists, members of the pyrotechnical school in prodigious numbers, and we know not what quantities of people calling themselves *Savans*, were collected from every part of France, and driven to Toulon in shoals—When all these were safely embarked, Buonaparte assembled the Italian army (amounting to 22,000 men) and after gravely promising them on his honor, which he observed had ever been sacred, that they should each receive on their return, money enough to purchase six acres and a half of good land, took them on board, and tranquilly proceeded to bury them all in Egypt.

On his roue the collected near twenty thousand more of the army of Italy—sturdy beggars, who might have disquieted the directory if they had been suffered to remain in Europe, and who will now contribute with their fortunate comrades to fatten the vultures of Grand Cairo.

We shall not stop to notice the capture, as it is called, of Malta,† nor the various gambols that were played by this unwieldy armament in the Mediterranean, but having conducted it in safety to Alexandria, return to make a few miscellaneous observations on its outset, supposed destination, &c.

The first circumstance that strikes us is the extreme ignorance of the French, with regard to the country they were going to desolate and destroy. They had had connexions with its ports for ages, and yet they appear to have known no more of its interior, than the inhabitants of the moon. This want of knowledge was universal—from the commander in chief‡ to the meanest soldier in the army, all was darkness, and blind confidence in the blindest of guides!

The "*Savans*" were not a whit better informed than the rest—like Phæton,

"They hop'd perhaps, to meet with pleasing woods
"And stately fanes, and cities fill'd with gods;"

and like him too we imagine, they have found a general conflagration, and a river!

Now we have mentioned these men, it may not be a miss to enquire into the services the general literature of Europe is likely to derive from their exertions; services, be it remembered, for which the directory, who *forced* them on board, have *already* received the felicitation of all the "friends of liberty."

The inquiry will be short. All the mention we find of them, from the hour of their embarkation to the present, is contained in Berthier's letter to the consuls of the Roman republic. "The *Savans* Monge, Bertolet, Bousienne, &c." says he, "fought with the greatest courage; they did not quit the general's side during any part of the action, and they proved by thier exertions, that in combatting *the enemies of their country*§ every Frenchmen is a soldier." &c.

Thus we find that the "enlightened geniusses of the eighteenth century," who were to perplex the construction of the Pyramids, to dive into the Catacombs, to wind through the mazes of the sacred labyrinth, to dig up the mystic volumes of Hermes, and, in a word, to roam "with free foot" from the cataracts to the seven mouths of the Nile: were become mere men of blood, obliged to cling to the troops for protection and unable to advance a single step to the right or left, beyond the reach of the musquetry or cannon of the army!

But the imbecility displayed in the outset of this strange expedition, is not more extraordinary than the obstinacy with which it has been held up to the admiration of Europe. Either ignorance, or fear, or jacobinism, has been always at hand—to suggest a greatness of plan, where there was little, in fact, but blind hazard—to whisper a combination of means amidst the want of every thing, and to promise infallible success to men whose every step was attended with destruction and despair!

While the army was yet on its way to the place of its destination, the old plans of the French government were in every mouth; and the wisdom was loudly applauded which was to attach the Beys to the invader, crush the dominion of the Porte, and secure the country for ever to the "Great Nation."

Buonaparte arrives, and reverses the whole scheme. The beys are now to be crushed, because they alone have the power to resist: and the sovereignty of Constantinople is to be upheld, because it is insufficient. The applause was louder than before: "better and better still" cried the sagacious discoverers of deep design in all the bedlam tricks of France; "that country will gain more this way than t'other—'Vive la Republic!"

Again, when it was found that no impressions but those of hatred and hostility, were made on the natives of Egypt, and that the conqueror barely held the ground on which his army halted, we were suddenly made acquainted with another and a greater scheme; which we were seriously assured was the only genuine one, and which could not fail of success! What was not done in Egypt, might be done in Persia. The inhabitants of the southern coasts of that country were opportunely discovered to have the primitive religion of the Arabs, before it was infected with Mahometanism; and with them, "through the means of their venerable patriarch," Buonaparte, it was known, had long since been in correspondence. The clue of the mighty maze which had so much puzzled mankind, was at length discovered! Arabia was to be restored to liberty and happiness, by the arms of France, acting on one side of it, and by these innumerable and faithful auxiliaries, one the other. The rest was plain enough. Arabia being once organized and in possession of a directory and two councils, a free passage to India was afforded, of course, through Mekran, the region of friends and philosophers, and the "tyrant of the sea," driven with disgrace from Calcutta.

It would be superflous to send our readers to any author of credit, for a refutation of all this absurdity; which yet has been dwelt on, by the friends of France, with complacency and delight—but if they should happen to look into Neighbur, they will find, that there are really some wild Arabs, a poor, and miserable, and half naked people, who wander up and down the coasts of Arabia Proper, and live on putrid fish! These Ichyophagi are the enlightened savages who, in conjunction with Buonaparte, are to diffuse the knowledge of liberty and virtue through the eastern world!

But it is not only the profundity of the general's plans of conquest, that is so highly and so justly celebrated, his capacity of legislating for the countries he subdues, receives an equal share of applause; and his admirers would think they insulted his reputation, if they forbore to mention, that he added the political sagacity of Solon, to the military science of Alexander.

The reader will find (No. X) a letter from Buonaparte, containing, what he calls, his "Provisional Organization of Egypt;" if he will look carefully into this, and in another curious paper, (appendix No. VIII) he will be inclined, we think, to abate something of his admiration for this new Solon.

The tenaciousness of the eastern people for their customs is proverbially great; yet they are to change them at a word; the simplicity and invariable uniformity of their dress is no less striking; ages pass away, and find it still the same; yet they are now in obedience to they know not what orders, to trick themselves suddenly out in tri-coloured shawls and scarfs, and ribbands, like the tawdry Jack Puddings of the Executive Directory.

All the complicated relations which bind the society among which the general is thrown, are either unknown or unheeded by him; one or two general and barren provisions are made to represent all those moral habits and local regulations which, with an infinite variety, distinguished the former government of this people.

But a remedy is at hand: if his laws will not do of themselves, force will speedily make them effectual.—The military, under the command of a French officer, are directed to be called in on every occasion (p 71); this is the grand specific for all! after a disgraceful and futile attempt at civil wisdom, the whole is resolved into violence, and the code of the legislature is thrust down the throats of the people by the bayonet of the conqueror!

But what could be expected from a man who had already betrayed his incapacity in similar attempts in Europe? Let his stupid admirers (for we must now be serious,) let his stupid admirers call to mind his Italian "organization" (the worthy prototype of his Egyptian one) repeatedly changed by himself, and the instant he was out of sight disdainfully changed by others. There too was the same poverty of conception. From his travelling cloak-bag, he privately drew ont the model of all legislation—the constitution of 1795. This was copied for great and small, and applied in all situaaions, and to every people! Antiquity knew nothing of this sweeping mode of legislation; they shewed a condescension to the different customs and prejudices of those who fell under their management; and a cluster of small and contiguous powers were judiciously and humanely indulged with the possession of those laws which had long been dear to them, and which removed them from each other in principles and manners, as far as from "the centre to the pole."

But Italy, which in the judgment of our philosophists, had once exhibited this weakness, was now to be taught a better lesson. All moral considerations were to be superseded by the supreme wisdom of the cloke-bag; and republics, monarchies, and whatever else might be the distinctions of aristocratic government, were to be swept away with the besom of 1795. What shall be the constitution of Genoa? A Directory and two councils.—What of Mantua. A Directory and two councils.—What again of Bologna? You are very tiresome: look into page——of the cloke-bag; what does it say? A Directory and two councils. Thus it is, *Venimus est ad summum fortunæ;* and we make laws quicker and better than the ancients—*Achivis doctius unnotis!* One undistinguishing rule domineers over all the varied application of political wisdom, and Minos, and Solon, and Lycurgus, are vanquished by a single roll of paper triumphantly carried through Europe, and speaking alike (whether intelligible or not) "to all people, and nations, and languages and tongues."

From the legislative pretensions of Buonaparte, we might now descend to the consideration of the fraud, and hypocrisy, and blasphemy, and impiety, and cruelty, and injustice, which he has never ceased to display since the commencement of this famous expedition; but we are better pleased to leave them to the faithful page of the historian, which we are satisfied will one day hold them up to the just contempt and execration of all mankind.

We shall indulge ourselves, however, with an observation or two on his cruelty. We select this vice, because Buonaparte has been celebrated by the ignorant and malevolent of this country, for nothing so much as for his humanity! One man, of whom we should say, if we could for a moment believe in the metempsychosis, that the spirit of Bishop Bonner had taken full possession, has had the consummate folly to affirm, that Buonaparte, "his consolation and his triumph," preferred the preservation of one citizen, to the melancholy glory of a thousand victories.

Where did this scribbler, who from his study, insults the feelings of his countrymen, and boasts of his satisfaction in the success of their enemies, collect his proofs of the tender concern of Buonaparte for the life of a citizen? Was it at the bridge of Lodi, where he sacrificed six thousand of them to the vanity of forcing a pass which he might have turned without the loss of a man?—Was it—but why, why multiply questions, when there is not, perhaps, a reader of a common newspaper in Europe (this pestilent foe to the honor of his country excepted) who does not know that Buonaparte has wantonly spilt more blood than any Attila of ancient or modern time, who, with the same means, has had merely the same ends to effect.

We may, perhaps, at some future time take up this topic at greater length; meanwhile we shall content ourselves with referring to Boyer's letter (No. XXII.) and return to the subject of the expedition.

We have called it a farce; we might with more justice, have called it a tragedy—It is, we are persuaded (but here we beg to be understood as speaking only our private and individual opinion) a deep laid plan, of which the only actors in the secret are the directory and Buonaparte, and, perhaps, Berthier. The main plot was to get rid of the Italian army; the subordinate one to conquer and plunder what they could; If Egypt fell—so much the better! if it did not—so much the better still. The denouement was skillfully effected either way, and the government equally relieved!

But why the all this expence, this hazard of their sole remaining fleet this exposure of their best and most skilful officers, of their profoundest philosophers, of their most scientific men of every kind? These we confess are weighty and rational objections, and if we could not answer them to our own satisfaction, we would without hesitation renounce the opinion we have given, and adopt that of our opponents in its stead.

We begin, then, with premising that the directory do not set much store by their *Savans;* they have exported several heads of them to Cayenne, a spot still worse than Egypt; and made a great consumption of them at home, in noyades fusillades, &c &c, these, therefore, may be safely put out of the question.

With respect to the "expence"—to say nothing of the hopes of repaying themselves by the plunder of Malta,* and Grand Cairo; it was surely worth something to effect the important ends they had in view—The "hazard of their fleet" indeed, seems a more serious matter; but let it be remembered, that the directory had no idea that we could possibly send a squadron into the Mediterranean (a sea which we had abandoned for near two years) strong enough to attack it; and here let us pay the tribute of applause so justly due to the secrecy, and skill, and promptitude, with which this most important measure was effected.

With regard to the "exposure of their best officers"—and here we make our chief stand—we say, that the Government had no such design. They were sent, it is true, because the army would not move without them; but we have proof, little short of mathematical certainty that they were speedily meant to be recalled to France It appears from some of Buonaparte's letters, that he had not the slightest idea of wintering in Egypt. "I shall pass," says he, "the cold months in Burgundy, where I wish you would look out some little place for me."—Here, then, is the solution of the whole enigma. Buonaparte was to leave his devoted followers to moulder away in the undisturbed possession of Egypt, and under some plausible pretence to return to Europe with his ablest officers, and with perhaps, a handful of the most ductile and tractable of his troops.

This plan, and no other, accounts for his keeping the fleet on the coast, in spite of the remonstrances of Brueys, & the evident danger to which it was exposed—it was to carry back the "Conqueror of Egypt" in triumph to France; and the Admiral, who was wholly unacquainted with his design, fell a sacrifice at last, to a perfidy which he could not comprehend.

The first of August ruined all these fine spun schemes; and Buonaparte fell into the toils he was spreading for others! All return is now impossible, except as a fugitive or a prisoner. He may enter into the chamber of the Pyramids, and hold conversations on the

---

* The following paragraphs are taken from the *Morning Chronicle*. We might have produced a hundred more of the same kind, but these we think will be sufficient to convince the reader of the, "superior delicacy" of that paper. When he has considered them well, he will not be disinclined, perhaps, to felicitate the French ladies, on the letters of their lovers and friends having luckily escaped such, "delicate," and honourable hands!

"It it not very creditable to the generosity of office, that the private letters from Buonaparte and his army to their friends in France, which were intercepted, should be published. It derogates from the character of a nation to descend to such gossiping. One of these letters is from Buonaparte to his brother, complaining of the profligacy of his wife; another from Beauharnois, expressing his hopes that his dear *Mamma* is not so wicked as she is represented! Such are the precious secrets which to breed mischief in private families, is to be published in French and English!" *Nov.* 24.

"After the public have been so long agitated with anxiety and speculation respecting Buonaparte and this expedition, they are a length to be gratified with the scandal and intrigue of which the private letters from the general and his officers are full." *Nov.* 25.

"The *private* correspondence of Buonaparte's officers is a curious specimen of *public* intelligence. It reminds us of the weak and impolitic ministry who persecuted Wilkes. When their fund of malice was nearly exhausted, they gave out that he had written an *indecent poem*, which certainly has as much to do with the question of *general warrants* as Madame Buonaparte's *chastity* has to do with her husband's expedition through Egypt!" [*Nov.* 26.

† That event had been secured before Buonaparte left Toulon, by the intrigues and largesses of Poussielgue these have since been laid open by the Bailli Teignie, and others; and made the subject of a formal acusation against the Grand Master Hompesch, by the knights who have taken refuge in Germany, Russia, &c.

‡ In a letter of Buonaparte's to the Directory, dated July 6th, he says, "this country is any thing but what travellers and story-tellers represent it to be."

§ The cant of the French is even more shocking than their enormities. They invade a friendly country, which they wantonly devote to pillage and devastation; and the leaders of this ferocious horde of savages have the detestable insolence to call the unoffending people whom they are exterminating for the crime of endeavouring to protect their lives and properties, and who are utterly and alike ignorant of them and their sanguinary employers—"The enemies of France."

* This was not so chimerical an idea as may be imagined; the l'Orient had more than half a million sterling in her, when she blew up.

tomb of Cheops, with Imans, and with Muftis; he may organize, and conquer, and plant botanic gardens, and eſtabliſh menageries; he may paſs from the Delta to the Thebaid, and from the Thebaid, to the Delta, with his train of tri-coloured Cheiks, and be hailed as the *Ali Buonaparte* of the country—all is ſtill but folly: his final deſtruction can neither be averted nor delayed; and his unſeaſonable mummeries will but ſerve to take away all dignity from the cataſtrophe of the drama; and render his fall at once terrible and ridiculous.

Before our readers accuſe us of being too ſanguine in our expectations, or too pricipitate in our judgment, let them carefully puruſe the following correſpondence They will find every officer in the army diſſatisfied with his ſituation, and impatient to return to France; execrating the climate and the country and lamenting the folly that led him to embark in ſo wild, abſurd, and hopeleſs an expedition. They will find the whole army without tents, baggage, or ammunition, without medicines or wine, or brandy, with few of the neceſſaries, and none of the comforts of life.

This *was* a faithful picture of their ſituation before the deſtruction of their fleet—what *it is* ſince they may eaſily conjecture. If, then, they will add to this accumulation of miſery and deſpair, the inveterate hoſtility of the Arabs, the treachery of the Egyptains, and the deſtructive warfare of the Mamelukes, together with the nauſeous and peculiar diſeaſes of the country, the intolerable heats, and peſtilential winds, the devouring myriads of venomous inſects, and the ſtench and putrefaction of ten thouſand ſtagnant pools, they will not, we imagine, be much inclined to diſpute the juſtice of our concluſions.

MR. FENNO,

AS the quarantine of veſſels at the Lazaretto will commence the 15th inſtant. it may be of uſe to publiſh the regulations reſpecting it, as contained in the 5th ſection of the Health Law of this State.

Section V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all ſhips and veſſels, as well veſſels of war, as merchant veſſels, arriving at ſaid Lazaretto, from any port or place in the Mediterranean, or the ſeas or waters connected with the ſame, to the eaſtward of the Straits of Gibralter, or from the coaſt of Africa, without the Straits of Gibralter, and the territory of the ſame, and the ports of Africa, other than the Cape of Good Hope, in the Indian Ocean, and from the main land of North to South America, or the Weſt India Iſlands, between the latitude of the river St. Mary in Georgia, and the beginning of the latitude thirty degrees ſouth of the equator, and from Batavia in the iſlands of Java, from the fifteenth day of May to the firſt day of October, ſhall there be detained at anchor, and diſcharge the whole of their cargoes and ballaſt, which, together with the veſſels, bedding, cloathing, and every other article on board, which may be ſuppoſed capable of retaining infection, ſhall be perfectly cleanſed and purified, under the direction of the reſident phyſician and quarantine maſter, at the coſt and charge of the owner or conſignee, agreeably to ſuch rules and regulations as the board of health ſhall, from time to time, direct for that purpoſe, and when any of the ſaid veſſels, cargoes, bedding, cloathing and other articles, ſhall be effectually cleanſed and purified, the reſident phyſician and quarantine maſter, upon receiving the full amount of the expences and charges, for ſtoring, keeping, cleanſing, and purifying the ſame. ſhall make re-delivery thereof to the captain, maſter, owner, or conſignee, of the ſhip or veſſels in which the ſame were imported; and deliver to the captain or maſter of ſaid ſhip or veſſel, the certificate of the facts, to be preſented at the health office as aforeſaid, and diſcharge from quarantine ſuch of the crew or paſſengers of ſaid ſhip or veſſel, as may be in a healthy ſtate; *provided*, the ſaid veſſel ſhall have been at leaſt fifteen days under quarantine, ſhe ſhall be furniſhed with one or more ventilators, in ſuch form as the board of health ſhall approve, whereof public notice ſhall be given, in at leaſt two of the newſpapers printed in this city, within two weeks after the paſſing of this act, in which caſe the cargo of the ſaid veſſel ſhall be re-delivered, and ſhall be diſcharged as aforeſaid; *provided* ſhe has been at leaſt ten days under quarantine: And the ſaid captain, maſter, owner, or conſignee may tranſport the cargo ſo re-delivered, or any part thereof from the Lazaretto in lighters which ſhall be permitted to receive the ſame, under ſuch precaution as the board of health may adopt, to prevent any communication between the perſons conducting ſuch lighters, and the veſſels, cargoes, and perſons under quarantine. And whenever the board of health ſhall have reaſon to apprehend, that the health of the city will be endangered by permitting any veſſel, perſons, or cargo, coming from places infected, or uſually infected with the plague. to proceed to or be landed at the city of Philadelphia, they ſhall have full power and authority to detain and unlade the ſaid veſſel, and cauſe ſuch meaſures to be taken, as will be conducive to the purification of ſuch veſſel, and of the perſons and cargo on board thereof: *Provided always*, that wine, rum, ſalt, ſpirits. molaſſes, ſugar; mahogany, manufactured tobacco, dye-wood, preſerved fruits, and ſuch other articles as the board of health ſhall, by their general regulations ſpecify and permit; hides, coffee, bedding, and cloathing, and putrifying ſubſtances, always excepted; may be unladen into lighters, to the city of Philadelphia, ſubject to ſuch exceptions, regulations, and reſtrictions, with reſpect to the unloading, detention, ventilating, tranſporting and delivery thereof, as may be eſtabliſhed by the ſaid board of health, whoſe duty it ſhall be, in making ſuch regulations, to prevent any perſonal intercourſe between the lighte men conducting ſuch lighters, and the perſons on board the ſhips or veſſels from which ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize may be ſo unladen, or on board any other ſhip or veſſel detained under quarantine as aforeſaid: *And provided further*, that when the maſter or commander of any ſhip or veſſel, lying at the place of quarantine aforeſaid, on board of which no peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe ſhall exiſt, ſhall be deſirous of proceeding to ſome other port or place, beyond the capes of Delaware, and ſhall give bond with ſecurity, to be approved by the board of health, conditioned that no part of the cargo, or any of the crew or paſſengers on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be landed at any place within the ſaid capes of Delaware, or within the diſtance of fifty miles beyond the ſame, ſuch, ſhip or veſſel ſhall be allowed to proceed accordingly, without further delay or detention.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, May 7.

In the ſhip Eliza, from Calcutta, came paſſengers, the Hon. Col. Linzee, Lt. Manſal and Lt. Sturt and Lady. On the paſſage ſtopped at the Cape of Good Hope; where had occurred a very deſtructive Fire, in which public property, to the amount of 300,000l. ſterl. had been deſtroyed. It conſiſted in naval and military ſtores, and the buildings in which they were contained. 200 Horſes were burned to death. The fire commenced juſt after the diſcharge of the evening gun; and was occaſioned by the lodging of the wad on the top of one of the public ſtores.

LA PRUDENTE,

French frigate, of 36 guns, had been captured and carried into the Cape, by the Dædalus, Britiſh frigate, of 32 guns. 40 Frenchmen killed and wounded—3 Engliſhmen. A few hours previous to being taken, ſhe had made prize of the ſhip Concord, from India for Philadelphia, with which the prize-maſter eſcaped. La Prudente had been loaned to the merchants of the Iſle of France, and was cruiſing as a privateer when taken.

Captain Kellog, from Jamaica, ſtates, that the ſhip Toby, from Europe to N. York, was taken by a French privateer, and given in charge to 10 ruffians. 5 ſeamen, the boy and cook were ſuffered to remain in the Toby. In a ſhort time they retook the veſſel, and again hoiſted the ſtars, and ſtripes. 5 Frenchmen were of neceſſity ſacrificed to ſecure the victory. The Toby went into Kingſton.

Captain Kellog fell into the fangs of a French pirate, on his homeward paſſage. They threatened to ſink his veſſel; when he bargained for her ranſom for 500 dolls. of his money ſecreted on board—and the French villain received his pay accordingly; but inſtantly afterwards cauſed her to be ſcuttled. Capt. K. with two other American captains, owe their misfortunes to information given by a captain Guyler, of N. Carolina; who, after he had been taken himſelf, in order, as he obſerved, *to have company in his misery*, directed how the other veſſels might be met with!

NEW-LONDON, May 8.

Arrived brig Hope, of Derby, Silas Nichols maſter, 31 days from St. Croix; ſailed in company with ſhip Independence, of New-York. Same day they ſailed, were chaſed by a ſmall French privateer of 2 or 4 guns, which fired ſeveral ſhot at the brig; and then purſued the ſhip, which ſhe brought to, and boarded. It being in the evening the brig eſcaped—The ſhip had on board a valuable cargo, principally on freight; a conſiderable part of which was the property of a merchant in New-Haven.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

The damages which the ſhip Canton received from being run foul of by the Mary, are almoſt repaired, and will, we are told, ſail in two or three days for Canton. This is the ſhip lately built at Brooklyn by John Jackſon. Eſq. Tho' ſhe is a very handſome and valuable ſhip, there is nothing in her appearance that will *invite* the approach of the enemy.

By the Fanny, from Greenock, we have received the London Courier, Oracle, and Sun, to the 12th March. Although not ſo late as the news already given, via. Boſton, they furniſh ſeveral articles not yet publiſhed here, which will be given to-morrow.

The following paſſengers came in the Fanny from Greenock:

Waltar Buchanan	Mrs. Wright,
Colin Auld	Jean Wright
Thomas Elmes	William Wright
Mathew Semple	John Boyd
John M'Dougall	William Graham
George Steley	William Stewart
George Scott	Andrew Miller
Robert Glenn,	John Doig
Alexander M'Gregor,	John Allan
Robert Currie	John Morriſon
James Thompſon	Robert Gardner
Mrs. Thompſon	

The following circumſtance is no leſs extraordinary than true:—A man who lives in Martins aſh, in Cheſter, had the misfortune, poor man, to bury his wife about five weeks ago, which ſo affected him, that being unable to live without her, he actually ordered a coffin to be made for himſelf, in order to be in readineſs, as his end was faſt approaching was accordingly done and ſent home, with his name painted on the plate, leaving a blank for the day of the month, &c. on which he ſhould die. However, about a fortnight ago, this tender loving huſband, caſting his eyes on a blooming damſel in that neighbourhood, he immediately commerced *offenſive operations*, and of a *cloſe ſiege* of ſeven days and nights the *fortreſs capitulated*, and they were laſt Sunday aſked in church for the firſt time.

The queſtion now was, how to diſpoſe of the coffin? which he at length determined to do by way of *raffle*, at ſixpence per lot, but as to whom he applied were not in *want* of an article of that nature, he was unſucceſsful. He has now placed it upright in a corner of the room, intending to get ſhelves put in the inſide and hinges to the lid, and by that means make it anſwer all the purpoſes of a cloſet, *from* whence his intended wife means to ſerve forth her wine and bride cake at their approaching nuptials.

[*Cheſter Chronicle.*

NORFOLK, May 4.

We ſcarcely ever recollect to have ſeen the Markets of this Borough ſo poorly ſupplied as of late, which may be perceived from the following correct ſtatement of the prices of proviſions this and the preceeding weeks.

Beef (remarkable bad) from 8d to 9d per lb.
Veal (ditto) from 1s, to 1s6d. per do.
Mutton, ditto one 1s. per do.
Lamb, from 1s. to 1s 3d per do.
Bacon, from 9d to 10d½ per do.
Meal, from 7s. 6d. to 9s per buſhel.
Freſh Butter, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb.

On Wedneſday laſt a ſchooner was upſet in Hampton Roads. The particulars, from what we have been able to learn are, that Capt. Morris (of the Engliſh brig Charlotte, now in this harbour) had hired the ſchooner to carry him up Nanſemond river;—in coming back was overtaken about 6 miles below Craney Iſland by a violent ſquall, and before the ſails could be taken in, ſhe filled and went down. They clung to the maſt heads, where they remained for three hours. Capt. Morris ſeeing little chance of ſaving their lives, undertook to ſwim to the windward ſhore, which was three miles diſtant, but he had not got farther than a mile from the ſchooner when his ſtrength failed him, and he was drowned. Fortunately for the ſurvivors, a ſchooner from Smithfield came juſt in time to prevent their meeting a ſimilar fate.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Peggy, captain Griffiths from Antigua,, which he left the 6th ult. Sailed under convoy of the U. S. ſhip Baltimore, capt. S. Barron, in company with the Antigua, St. Kitt's and St. Thomas's American fleet. The above ſchooner and the ſhip Columbia. Whippy, were the only veſſels bound to this place.

The ſchooner Union, Lieutenant Archer, (prize to the Conſtellation and Inſurgent frigates) came with this fleet, bound to Philadelphia.

April 19, lat. 12, 00. long. 65, 30, ſpoke the ſchooner Caroline. captain Webb, from Norfolk bound to Kingſton out 10 days.

April 27, lat. 33, 19, ſpoke the brig Francis, Nixon, out 4 days from N. Carolina to Antigua.

The ſchooner Maria, capt. Caſlett, from Philadelphia to Charleſton, was upſet by a white ſquall, on the 4th of April, in lat. 35, 32. N. The crew had juſt time to get into the boat; after buffeting about for four days, they were picked up by a veſſel form Alexandria to St. Bartholomews, who put them aſhore at Bermuda. The mate of the Maria, (Mr. Quigley) arrived here yeſterday from Bermuda.

On Tueſday arrived the ſhip Cumberland, capt. Perrin, from Liverpool, laſt from Cork, from whence ſhe ſailed the 9th March, in company with a fleet of merchantmen bound to the Weſt-Indies. Capt. Perrin has favored us with Iriſh papers to the 2d March; they are perfectly barren as to news, being entirely taken up with Parliamentary debates. Ireland ſeems tolerably tranquil, as the affair of the Union is laid by for the preſent in that country.

READING, April 27.

Laſt Saturday about noon arrived at this place, the army under the command of Brigadier General Macpherſon, from the expedition againſt the inſurgents in Northampton, &c. in the beſt health and ſpirits, after a ſhort, but very fatiguing campaign.

The army conſiſted of ten companies of Light Dragoons, Capt. Keim's company of Reading Infantry Blues, all volunteers, and five companies of regular troops from the army of the United States, with two field pieces The military appearance and diſcipline of this little army exceeded every expectation of both the friendly and diſaffected inhabitants of this place, and the country through which they ſcouted, and the joy and pleaſure which the federal friends received at the unexpected ſafe arrival of our young men, (Capt. Keim's Reading Blues) was better felt than expreſſed.

On Sunday afternoon the troopers, after receiving their diſcharge, ſet out for their reſpective homes.

On Monday Morning head-quarters broke up, and General Macpherſon, and the hon. Robert Goodloe Harper, one of his aids, ſet off for Philadelphia, eſcorted by the Montgomery troop of horſe, commanded by Capt. Kennedy. The Reading Blues were paraded early on that morning before head quarters, and marched a few ſquares up the ſtret, where the General paſſed, and bid them a very flattering and ſatisfactory farewell.

The following ſhort but very expreſſive letter of General Macpherſon, was received by Captain Keim, juſt before head-quarters broke up:

SIR,

WHILE I congratulate you, and the Company you command, on their return home, I take an additional pleaſure in expreſſing my complete ſatisfaction with every part of their ſteady and ſoldier like conduct, during a very fatiguing though ſhort expedition.

It is much to be regretted, that, in a country bleſſed, as this is, by an excellent conſtitution faithfully adminiſtered, there ſhould be found any portion of its inhabitants ſo ignorant, or ſo wicked, as to oppoſe laws peculiarly adapted to the Eaſe of the Maſs of the people, ſince the burden more immediately falls upon the opulent. But it is a great conſolation, to ſee Gentlemen, ſuch as compoſe your company, come forward, and brave fatigue and danger, in ſupport of the honor and happineſs of their country.

Accept, Sir, my ſincere thanks for this inſtance of your patriotiſm, and be pleaſed to convey to every individual, my particular acknowledgments, beſt wiſhes, and an affectionate farewell.

I am,
With ſentiments of eſteem and regard,
Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
W. MACPHERSON.
Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters,
Reading, April 22d, 1799.
Capt. D. BENNEVILLE KEIM.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *MAY* 11.

CIRCUIT COURT
Of the United States.

Soon after the Jury delivered their verdict in the caſe of John Fries, on Thurſday evening laſt, Mr. RAWLE, attorney for the United States, obſerved, that in order to give the priſoner time, and every other indulgence conſiſtent with his ſituation, he ſhould not move for judgement to be paſſed on him before Monday next. In this humane diſpoſition the Court coincided.

Yeſterday came on the trial of the following perſons, indicted for *Conſpiracy, Reſcue*, and *Obſtruction of Process*, viz.

Chriſtian Ruth
Daniel Schwartz, ſen.
Daniel Schwartz, jun.
Henry Stahler,
Henry Schiffert,
George Shaeffer.

The Jury was impannelled, and four or five witneſſes examined, when the Court adjourned.

The offence for which the above perſons are indicted, is termed *Miſdemeanour*, and conſequently of leſs magnitude than that of which Fries was convicted, and with which five others of the Inſurgents ſtand charged.

[*Am. D. Adv.*

THE circumſtances attending the trial of the unhappy man, lately found guilty of High Treaſon, are of a nature to promote all that confidence and reſpect, in the higheſt degree, which ſhould ever attend an inſtitution juſtly prized by all enlightened men, as the moſt powerful ſafeguard of national liberty.

After hearing the moſt elaborate defence ever made for a criminal in this country, and the moſt candid and impartial expoſition of the caſe on the part of the proſecution, the Jury, being about to retire, received the permiſſion of the Court, to take whatever refreſhments they might need. Having retired, the Foreman proceeded to take the ſenſe of the Jury, by ballot, when it appeared, that, without any debate having been held, there was an entire unanimity.

It is an additional ſatisfaction to learn, that the unhappy priſoner himſelf, has expreſſed his complacency at the uniformly unexceptionable courſe of his whole trial, which occupied a ſpace of eleven days.

Amidſt ſo general an exaſperation of parties, as unhappily prevails in our country, it is extremely gratifying, to find, on a review of this whole trial, that no motive foreign to the ſoundeſt principles of juſtice, has been ſuffered in the ſlighteſt degree to take operation: Even the envenomed tongue of malice has met no occaſion whereon to found even a murmur againſt that government, and that particular branch of it, which have heretofore exiſted the objects of its ceaſeleſs venom. Let us hope that this exceſſive rancour is awed into a temperance, which ſhall for the future reſtrain it from aſſailing an inſtitution every where confeſſed to be the moſt precious reſult of human wiſdom and experience; an inſtitution by the pure or perverſe ſtate of which, every Republic muſt ſtand or fall.

The Norfolk Herald, of May 2, ſtates that Mr. Machir is re-elected for the diſtrict of Ohio.

J. Trigg is re-elected.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. BRADFORD,

THE writer of the piece ſigned Civis, with whom you appear by your paper of this morning, to be very angry, never ſaw the introductory obſervations in Mr. Fenno's paper under the ſignature *C.* 'till he ſaw them in print; the only part he had in the buſineſs was, to convey the paper to Mr. Fenno, with a verbal meſſage that it had been offered to Mr. Bradford, who refuſed to publiſh it unleſs the name of the author were left with him. The account given of the tranſaction by the candid young gentleman, whoſe examination you have taken and publiſhed, exactly agrees with this, to the moſt ſcrupulous minuteneſs, in all points but one, that is, that it was William Bradford and not Samuel Bradford, who thus refuſed the paper, "obſerving it was *your practice to have the author's name before you inſerted any piece.*" Now if this is your practice, and you direct your brother, your clerk, or any perſon in your office, to give the anſwer, it is *your* anſwer, it is *your* act; you cannot be ignorant of the maxim, qui facit per alium, facit per ſe; he who doeth a thing by another doth it by himſelf: The writer of Civis is not afraid that his friends will be made to bluſh for him nor at all moved by your threat of it, unleſs "he comes forward and makes reparation for his ungenerous, ungentlemanly attack:" having done nothing that comes under that deſcription, he will not loſe his temper becauſe you have loſt yours.

Civis conceives that a Printer has a right to refuſe admiſſion to any piece he diſapproves, and that he will, if he is a wiſe man, exerciſe this right ſo as to gain and retain the public approbation; this however, by no means takes away the right of an author to ſend to another printer a piece ſo refuſed by the one he preferred by making him the firſt offer of it.

Before I diſmiſs the ſubject I would obſerve that the honeſteſt and beſt men may and often do differ in opinions upon very important ſubjects; if controverſies ariſe in the newſpapers between ſuch perſons, it would tend to the peace of ſociety to conceal the names of the opponents, and thereby prevent perſonal friendſhips from that jealouſy which is too apt to get in among the friends and ſupporters of each when they are publicly known. I would therefore recommend to you to conſider the practice of your preſs and make *the matter* rather than *the name of the author*, the teſt of propriety in your publications; 'till I have heard you do ſo, you muſt not take it amiſs that I ſend any thoughts, which partiality to my own opinions, may induce me to think worthy of the public eye, to another preſs, where temper is leſs irritable and curioſity leſs predominant.

CIVIS.

May 10.

Commodore Barry arrived in town this morning. The frigate lies about ten miles down the river.

MARRIED,] On Tueſday evening, the 7th inſt. by the Rev. Thomas Uſtick, Mr. JOHN CLARK to Miſs ABIGAIL GREEN.

On Wedneſday evening laſt. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. ROBERT SHARP to Miſs CHARLOTTE CUNNINGHAM, both of this city.

Died, On Tueſday night, the 7th May at his reſidence within the limits of the goal of the City and County of New-York. Col. WILLIAM DUER, in the 54th year of his age.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED, DAYS

Brig Flora, Creſwell,	Savannah	7
Schr. Tortive, prize to the U. States Frigate.		
Union, Sheffield	New York	2
Harlequin, Vanpelt,	do.	3

Sloop Eliza, Parker, returned leaky, bound to St. Bartholomews.

The United States frigate, Commodore Barry, anchored laſt night at Billingſport.

The United States has had a paſſage of 22 days from Dominica. The day after ſhe captured the Tortive, ſhe retook a Britiſh coppered ſchooner, mounting 14 braſs ſixes, laden with dry goods from London, to Martinique and ordered for Virginia.

The frigates United States and Conſtellation, and the ſloop of war Merimack, convoyed from the Weſt Indies a fleet conſiſting of 40 ſail of merchantmen. Sailed in company a few days, and then parted, thoſe for the eaſtward under convoy of the Conſtituiton—Thoſe bound to ſouthern ports under the protection of the Merimack.

It gives us pleaſure to learn the crew of the United States frigate and the other veſſels of war on the Weſt India ſtation have enjoyed the moſt perfect health, and conducted themſelves in every reſpect honorably On board the United States but one death has occurred during three months, and that was in a caſe where a perſon imprudently expoſed himſelf in intermiſſion of a fever. At preſent there is not one of crew indiſpoſed

MAY 10.

Brig Betſey, Pitcher, for St. Bartholomews, and ſchooner Maximilian, Churnſides, for St. Thomas's, lay at New-Caſtle yeſterday.

Ship Eagle, Dennet, of and from this port, bound to Havanna, is carried into N. Providence.

Barque Neptune, Lake, of and for this port, from Port-au-Prince, was taken the 5th ult. by the Britiſh, and ſent into Jamaica.

Ship Voltaire, Bowen, from hence to Havanna, has arrived at Cuxhaven.

Sch. Antelope, Whelan, from hence has arrived at St. Thomas's.

Sch. Little John, from N. York to St. Thomas's, ſuppoſed to have been loſt, has put into Kingſton, Jamaica.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 11th May, '99.

THE Letter-Bag of the ſhip *Birmingham-Packet*, capt. Kelly, for London, will be taken from the Poſt Office on Tueſday morning the 14th inſt at 9 o'clock.

The Letter-Bag of the ſhip *Woodrop Sims* Capt. Hodgſon, for London, will be taken from the Poſt-Office on Tueſday morning the 14th inſt. at 9 o'clock.

To be Let,

Near the corner of Market & Fourth ſtreets,
A SPACIOUS
Back Store and a large Cellar,
Both well calculated for ſtoring merchandize—
Alſo a very good Stable and Coach-houſe for four horſes. Enquire at
No. 6, North Fourth Street.
may 11 §

For Sale,
BY WILIAM MOTT,
No. 145, Market-ſtreet,
Very low for CASH, or a ſhort CREDIT,
A large aſſortment of printed cotton hand'fs.
Do. bandannas, Romalls and ſhawls,
2 Trunks printed cottons,
Beſt Engliſh luteſtrings, modes,
7 4 ſuperfine cloths,
Several packages aſſorted hand'fs unopened,
18 caſks pewter aſſorted,
1 caſk bar tin,
1 trunk ferrets 4d & 6d,
1 trunk furniture fringes,
Black and white laces and edgings.
may 11. 2awIJ.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT feparate propofals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enfuing, for the fupply of all rations, which may be required for the ufe of the United States, from the firft day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclufive, at the places and within the two diftricts herein after firft mentioned; and alfo that feparate propofals will be received at the faid office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next enfuing, for the fupply of all rations which may be required as aforefaid, from the firft day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-firft day of December in the fame year, both days inclufive, at the place and within the feveral ftates herein after mentioned, viz.

Firft—Propofals to fupply all rations, that may be required, at Ofwego; at Niagara; at Prefqu'ifle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies ftores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabafh; at Maffac; at any place or places on the eaft fide of the river Miffiffippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the eaft fide of the Miffiffippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the fouthern boundary of the ftate of Kentucky and within the faid ftate; at Knoxville; at all other poffs and places within the ftate of Tenneffee; at South Weft Point; at Tellico Block-houfe, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the foutnern boundary of the ftate of Tenneffee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftate of Georgia; at all forts or ftations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be ftationed.

Fourth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnfon, at Fort Pinckney, at Charlefton, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited in the ftate of South Carolina.

Fifth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Iland, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salifbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited in the ftate of North Carolina.

Sixth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portfmouth, at Kempfville, at Charlotteville, at Wincheffer, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leefburg, at Frederickfburg, at Carterfville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited, in the ftate of Virginia.

Seventh—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladenfburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Eaftown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of Maryland.

Eighth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancafter, at Wilkefbarre, at Reading, at Briftol, at Yorktown, at Carlifle, at Lewiftown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greenfburg, at Waffhington, at Eaftown, at Wilmington, at Chriftiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftates of Pennfylvania and Delaware, except the poffs within the ftate of Pennfylvania, enumerated in the firft propofals aforefaid.

Ninth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Hackenfac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunfwick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of Jerfey.

Tenth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at New-York, at Weft-Point, at Fluffing, at Haerlem, at Weft-Chefter, at Poughkeepfie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of New York, except the poffs within the faid ftate enumerated in the firft propofals aforefaid.

Eleventh—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticutt.

Twelfth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of ftate of Rhode-Iland.

Thirteenth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Portland in the Diftrict of Maine Glouceiter, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Bofton, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of Maffachufetts.

Fourteenth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Portfmouth, at Exeter, at Windfor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampfhire and Vermont.

The Ration to be fupplied, is to conffift of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of fifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freffi beef, or one pound of falted beef, or three quarters of a pound of falted Pork, and when freffi meat is iffued, falt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, foap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propofals will alfo extend to the fupply of rum, whifkey, or other ardent fpirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propofals will fpecify the price of the feveral component parts of the ration, as well as thofe of fubftitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnifhed in fuch quantities as that there fhall at all times, during the term of the propofed contracts, be fufficient for the confumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Ofwego, for fix months in advance, and at each of the other poffs on the weftern waters, for at leaft three months in advance, of good and wholefome provifions, if the fame fhall be required. It is alfo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or poffs, to call for at feafons when the fame can be tranfported, or at any time in cafe of urgency, fuch fupplies of like provifions in advance, as in the difcretion of the commandant fhall be deemed proper. It is to be underftood that the contractor is to be at the expence and rifk of iffuing the fupplies to the troops, and that all loffes, fuftained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, fhall be paid for at the price of the article captured or deftroyed, on the depofitions of two or more perfons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiffioned officer, afcertaining the circumftances of the lofs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenfation fhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underftood to be referved to the United States of requiring, that none of the fupplies which may be furnifhed under any of the propofed contracts fhall be iffued, until the fupplies which have or may be furnifhed under contracts now in force have been conffumed, and that a fupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poffs on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

march 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Purfuant to the act of Congrefs paffed on the 1ft day of June, one thoufand, feven hundred and ninety fix, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military fervices, and for the fociety of United Brethren for propagating the gofpel among the Heathen;" and the act fupplementary to the faid recited act paffed on the fecond day of March, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after defcribed, namely, "beginning at the North Weft corner of the feven ranges of townfhips, and running thence fifty miles due fouth, along the weftern boundary of the faid ranges;—thence due Weft to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the faid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croffes the fame;—thence along the faid boundary line to the Tufcaroras branch of the Muffkingum river at the croffing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the faid river, to the point where a line run due weft from the place of beginning, will interfect the faid river; thence along the line fo run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townfhips of five miles fquare, and fractional parts of townfhips; and that plats and furveys of the faid townfhips and fractional parts of townfhips are depofited in the offices of the Regifter of the Treafury and Surveyor General, for the infpection of all perfons concerned.

II.

The holders of fuch warrants as have been or fhall be granted for military fervices performed during the late war, are required to prefent the fame to the Regifter of the Treafury, at fome time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thoufand eight hundred, for the purpofe of being regiftered; No regiftry will however be made of any lefs quantity than a quarter townfhip, or four thoufand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be prefented and regiftered in manner aforefaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thoufand eight hundred, will immediately after the faid day, be determined by lot, in the mode drefcribed by the act firft recited.

IV.

The holders of regiftered warrants, fhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location fhall be determined by lot as aforefaid, perfonally, or by their agents, defignate in writing at the office of the Regifter of the Treafury, the particular quarter townfhips elected by them refpectively, and fuch of the faid holders as fhall not defignate their locations on the faid day, fhall be poftponed in locating fuch warrants to all other holders of regiftered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military fervices fufficient to cover one or more quarter townfhips or tracts of four thoufand acres each; fhall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the firft day of January, 1802, be allowed to regifter the faid warrants in manner aforefaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military fervices, which fhall not be regiftered and located before the firft day of January, 1802, are by the fupplementary act of Congrefs herein before recited, paffed on the fecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treafury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, paffed during the prefent feffion of Congrefs, fo much of the act entituled "An Act making further provifion for the fupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paffed the third day of March, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from fettlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final fettlement Certificates, and Indents of Interefts, is fufpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thoufand feven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and fettlement of the faid Certificates, and Indents of Intereft, at the Treafury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the faid Indents, and the arrearages of intereft due on their faid Certificates, prior to the firft day of January one thoufand feven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal fums of the faid Loan Office and final fettlement Certificates, with the intereft thereon, fince the firft day of January, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety one, will be difcharged after liquidation at the Treafury, by the payment of intereft and reimburfement of principal, equal to the fums which would have been payable thereon, if the faid Certificates had been fubfcribed, purfuant to the Acts making provifion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other fums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by fuch fubfcriptions as aforefaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treafury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treafury.

june 28 1awtf

Notice.

THE fubfcriber, having been appointed adminiftrator of the eftate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceafed, requefts thofe who are indebted to faid eftate, to make payment, and thofe who have demands againft the fame to exhibit them to him without delay.

W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, fouth Fourth ftreet.

april 26 d01m

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Offers for fale the following defcribed property, —*viz.*—

ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the fouth fide thereof, between 7th and 8th ftreets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth fouthward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a fubftantial Brick Dwelling Houfe, three ftories high, with garrets and an extenfive range of back buildings alfo of three ftories—the whole compriffing two genteel parlours—a fpacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wafh-houfe, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of paffage into Market-ftreet, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the fame fituation and next adjoining, weftward to the one above defcribed, containing in front, on Market ftreet, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two ftory frame dwelling houfe and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a fmall family.

The back ground of both thefe lots is rendered healthy and pleafant by gravel walks and grafs plats and a number of fruit and foreft trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a paffage into Eighth-ftreet through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the fame from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eaftward of the fubfcriber's Dwelling Houfe, containing in front 33 feet and extending fouthward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a fubftantia Brick Dwelling Houfe, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the fame height and materials. Alfo a Carriage Houfe and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET.

A Lot of Ground on the north fide, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is alfo accommodated with a paffage into Eighth Street, through the above defcribed alley.

In the town of Dover,

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the weft fide of King ftreet, containing in front on the fame 505 feet, and extending in depth weftward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two ftory Brick Dwelling Houfe, and another Brick Building adjoining, fuitable for a Store or Office together with feveral frame tenements—a ftream of water runs through the fouth part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchafe money will be required—the remainder may be at intereft for a number of years by giving the premifes in fecurity, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.

jan 11 d1w 2awtf

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three ftory Brick Houfe, fituate the corner of 7th and Race-ftreets;—the houfe is about 25 feet front and well finifhed in every refpect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-ftreet and 88 feet deep, the fituation remarkably airy, having a public fquare open in Front of it.

Two three ftory Brick Houfes. Brick Stores, and good Wharf, fituate in Water-ftreet, between Arch and Race-ftreets, the lot on which thefe buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-ftreet, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the fouth 13 feet 6 inches, fo that the front on the water is fixty feven feet fix inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz efq. on the fouth, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very defirable fituation for the bufinefs of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two ftory Stone Houfe, fituate on the Point no Point road, being the firft houfe to the Northward of the five mile ftone; this houfe is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finifhed in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the beft fruit trees, Ice-Houfe and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchafer, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Townfhip, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poqueffing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-houfe, frame barn, and other out-houfes, and there is faid to be a good ftone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further defcription is deemed unneceffary as no perfon will purchafe without viewing the premifes,

A fmall plantation in Horfham Townfhip, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone Houfe and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horfes; the houfe is now occupied as a tavern, and is fuitable for any kind of public bufinefs, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy fituation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Alfo for fale, feveral tracts of land in different counties of this ftate

☞ The Houfe in Race-ftreet firft mentioned and one of the Houfes in Water-ftreet, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate poffeffion given. For terms apply at the South-eaft corner of Arch and Sixth-ftreets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 th&ftf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chefnut, near Sixth ftreet, directly oppofit CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chefnut ftreet and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame houfe, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, fubject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum,

The advantageous fituation of this property requires no comments, for it muft be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchafer. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Chefnut ftreet, next door to the premifes.

march 5 tu.th fa-tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON Tuefday the 20th of Auguft next, I fhall expofe to public fale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorcheffer county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, fituated on the fouth fide and binding on the Choptank river feveral miles, fuppofed to contain about fix thoufand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of fale as follow, viz. Purchafers to give bond immediately after the fale with approved fecurity, conditioned for the payment of the purchafe money, with intereft from the day of fale, in four equal annual inftalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commiffioners to contract for and purchafe the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorcheffer county, and for appropriating the fame to the ufe of this ftate, and to repeal the act of affembly therein mentioned;" paffed at November feffion, 1798.

WM. MARBURY, Agent for the ftate of Maryland.

april 19. d3m

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, fouth Front ftreet, where he intends carrying on his bufinefs as formerly, and has on hand a complete affortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Muſk-rat Skins,

With a complete affortment of FURS, always for fale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete affortment of

Faſhionable Engliſh Hats,

Which he now offers for fale at very reduced prices.

je... 29 1aw6m

FOR SALE,

50,000 Acres of LAND,

LYING in the county of Ruffel, ftate of Virginia, bounded on the eaft by the river Clinch, on the fouth by the river Greeft, and to the weft by Sandy river. This tract (fituate fix miles from the Courthoufe of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well fettled, and has likewife the advantage of a waggon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be fold, altogether, or in lots, as it may fuit the purchafers, by one of the owners who will reffide there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchafers in poffeffion.

The plots duly authenticated and certified by the furveyors, are in the hands of the fubfcribers. Every fatisfaction will be given with refpect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample teftimony. Great accommodations will be made refpecting payment, and every neceffary information may be had, by applying to F. & A. TUBEUF.

Peterfburg, Feb. 11. 2aw3m

FOR SALE,

At the two mile ſtone, on the Weſſahickon, or Ridge Road,

A Place containing about eighty acres, in parts or the whole together, as may fuit the purchafer. There is on the premifes a houfe 47 1-2 feet front, by 43 1-2 deep, a fcullery, milk houfe, pump, ice houfe, and farm houfe, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with ftalls for 25 horfes and cows, a carriage houfe, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a fecond milk houfe fupplied by a fpring. The grounds are well manured, and laid out in good ftile, with an abundance of ornamental, and fruit trees, the fituation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is alfo a fmall diftance from the manfion houfe a farm houfe in good repair, with kitchen, ftable, &c. and a pump of good water: For terms apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH.
No. 171, Chefnut Street.

March 12.

NOTICE,

A Certificate of one fhare of Bank Pennfylvania ftock, No. 725, in my name, having been loft or miflaid, application is made at the faid Bank for renewal of the fame; all perfons concerned are defired to take notice.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

april 20 d6w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be fold for cafh by Jofeph Salter at Atfion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeffe Evans, Lumberton. Thofe who have ufed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require lefs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at lefs expence and are fold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much fimplified and conffifts of but one piece of caft iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with fcrews and taken off at pleafure

Patent rights for vending with inftructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the fubfcriber No. 212 North Front-ftreet.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well fituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moftly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ftate of Pennfylvania. Thofe who may incline to view them will pleafe to apply to John Canan efq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eftate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the refidence of General John Cadwaladar, fituate on Saffafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conffift of a handfome Dwelling Houfe, two large Barns with Cow houfes, Stables for fifty horfes, a fpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overfeer's houfes, two ranges of two ftory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houfes a Smoak houfe, &c. &c.—The whole Eftate being nearly furrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fifhery. It is conveniently fituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a fhort fail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premifes; alfo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The foil is moftly a rich loam.—The whole will be fold together or divided into fmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently fituated) as may fuit the purchafer. The Stock on faid Farm, conffifting of Horfes, Cattle, Sheep &c. will alfo be difpofed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premifes, or to the fubfcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

December 12. m. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Following certificates of fhares of the ftock of the Bank of the United States have been loft or deftroyed at fea, *to wit* 13 fhares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 fhares No 4185. 5 fhares No 4186. and 3 fhares No 4187, and 6 fhares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Countefs of Leiceffer packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten fhares of faid ftock in the name of Stadnitfki & Son, of Amfterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the faid Bank, and all perfons concerned are defired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

march 12 d3m

A Place Wanted.

A SITUATION in a Merchant's Compting Houfe is defired, for a Youth, of the age of 17, of reputable connections, and poffeffing the requifite acquirements. Apply to the printer.

april 24 e06t

NOTICE.

THE Public are requefted not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorfed by

Abijah Hunt.
J. & A. Hunt.
Jeſſe & Abijah Hunt.
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt.
Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt.
Snodgraſs, & Co.

Thofe on whom they are drawn are alfo deffred to fuffpend acceptance, until reference be had to the fubfcriber.

About twenty thoufand Dollars of bills of the above defcription having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tenneffee river by a party of Indians. SAMUEL MEEKER.

april 26. tu th&f tf

To be Let,

TWO HOUSES,

No. 151 and No. 153, on the Eaft fide of Second ftreet, near Spruce ftreet, and three Grafs Lots near the city. For terms, apply to

CHARLES WHARTON,
No. 136, South Second ftreet.

Who has for Sale,

Five boxes of Lenaws
One hundred boxes of Tea China
Black, blue and colored Luteftrings
Silk Umbrellas, &c. &c.

may 1 ¶ e03t

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subfcription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be diftributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th inftant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is completed, where the commiffioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive fubfcriptions.

By order of the Board,

Jacob Shoemaker, ſec'y.

2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each fhare at the time of Subfcribing,

30 dollars at the expiration of two months
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months
} From the time of fubfcribing

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO tracts of Land, being the eftate of doctor Samuel Cooper, lately deceafed, lying in Talbot county on the Waters of Tuckahoe Creek in the ftate of Maryland.

One of them immediately on the faid creek, is part of a tract called *Hampton*, and part of another tract called *Rich Range*, containing about Two Hundred acres; there are on the faid plantation a tolerable good dwelling houfe and kitchen, and fome ufeful outhoufes, an apple orchard, and a fpring of excellent water; this place, about five or fix miles from *Tuckahoe Bridge*, and about four miles from *Kingftown*, is bounded in part by lands now or lately of William Sherwood, and of Hugh Work, in the heart of the fifheries, and conveniently fituated for a perfon in the trading or veffel line.

The *other* is a *Plantation* one or two miles diftant from the above, being part of a tract called *Dudleys Choice*, and part of a tract called *Strawbridge*, containing about two hundred and thirty feven acres—This place well timbered, is bounded in part by the lands now or lately of William Heyward and thofe of George Wilfon—there is a dwelling houfe thereon, and fome other improvements not conffiderable.

The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer, or purchafers, upon fecurity being given in a fatisfactory manner.—For terms apply

SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS MORRIS,
ELLISTON PEROT,
} Surviving Executors to Eftate of Samuel Cooper, deceafed, in Philadelphia.

Or to TRISTAM NEEDLE, at King's Creek, in Talbot county, Maryland.

april 23 ¶ eodim

NOTICE.

THE creditors of TODD & MOTT are requefted to leave their accounts calculating intereft to the 22d of November, 1798, the date of Todd and Motts's affignment, with W. MOTT, no. 145, Market ftreet, on or before the firft of July next, as a dividend will be immediately made after that time; thofe who neglect to fend in their accounts will be excluded from that dividend.

John Waddington,
John Rhodes,
John Allen
} Aſſignees.

april 13, 1799 taw t1Jy

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Eftate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Efq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requefted to make immediate payment, and all thofe who have demands againft faid Eftate to authenticate and prefent them for fettlement. Alfo, all thofe who have depofited writings with faid deceafed to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, 1ft mo. 8th, 1799.

jan. 8 1awtf

To be Let,

A Store and Loft,

NEAR Market-ftreet Wharf.—Enquire of the Subfcriber,

GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-ftreet.

feb 11 2awtf

NOTICE.

ALL perfons having any demands on the *Chevalier de Freire*, Miniffter of Portugal, are defired to prefent, without lofs of time, their accounts to his Steward, Mr. Rapin, that they may be immediately paid.

Franklin Court,
the 26th April, 1799. d5t

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Greenfburg, for the county of Weftmoreland, the fecond Monday in March, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety nine, prefent Alexander Addifon, Efq. Prefident, and his Affociates, Judges of the fame Court.

ON the petition of LUCAS S. GIBBS, an infolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county aforefaid, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of fuch perfons, and fubjoining a lift of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the fecond Monday in June next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice thereof be given in Fenno's daily paper of the city of Philadelphia, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in the Fayette gazette, by being inferted therein, in three fucceffive papers, at leaft three weeks previous to the day of hearing.

By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Prothy

april 26. 1aw3w—af. d3t.

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*